Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1591.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

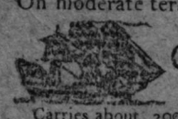
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

For CHARTER,

On moderate terms, to any port in Europe,



THE SWEDISH SNOW

Guſtaf Adolphz,

Captain RAMPE.

Carries about 2000 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Peter Blight.

Who intends Landing a quantity JAMAICA RUM AND SUGAR, received by ſhip AMITY, capt. COOK, from Jamaica.

Oct. 12. d1m

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

S U K E Y,

Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſes of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

pt. 29. dtf

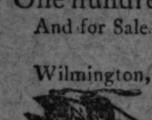
HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,

1400 boxes and caſks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ſhip Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Maſter, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut ſtreet, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.



Who offer the ſaid Ship

Hamburgh Packet

For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons regiſter, coppered to the bends, ſails remarkably faſt, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. d2w

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Maſter, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ſhip is ſo well known, that it is needleſs to deſcribe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting Houſe, No. 12, North Third ſtreet, or to the Maſter on bord.

Auguſt 30.

For SALE,

On board the ſaid Ship, Swediſh Iron, aſſorted Hollow and Window Glaſs, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Pleaſe to apply as above.

wf&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in caſes
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Ozhabrigs
Gold and ſilver Watches
Window Glaſs 10 by 8
Glaſs Tumblers in caſes
Linſeed Oil in caſks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

An elegant Houſe in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant houſe at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largeſt is 31 feet by 26—and two are ſo connected by folding doors as to make but one. Alſo, five bed rooms, beſides 5 in the garret, well finiſhed for ſervants. There are ſtables and a coach houſe, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh ſtreet, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured as uſual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale

Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon—ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 ſouth Front ſtreet.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Forty Thouſand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Waſhington, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and on the waters of Freſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, for the reſidue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before diſpoſed of at private ſale)

ON Friday, the firſt day of December, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna, now, or late, in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of ſale; for the reſidue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on intereſt and good ſecurity.

Octocte 6 3awtS

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage ſtarts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the firſt day, at Snowhill the ſecond day, at Northampton Court Houſe the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the paſſengers find a ſafe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and the Stage ſtarts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the firſt night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The diſtance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles leſs than on any ſtage route between thoſe places.

Too much cannot be ſaid in favor of the road, which is moſt excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any paſſenger, who, after having performed this route, will ſay that he ever travelled in a ſtage for the ſame diſtance, ſo good a road in America.

Auguſt 11. d1m. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the ſingle Box or Quantity, may be had at the ſtore of the Subſcribers, corner of Arch and Front-ſtreet.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 5rwmwſtf

Red Port Wine.

Juſt arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks 60 cwt. Cork, for ſale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 5

Will be Landed,

From on board the ſhip Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Ruſſia clean Hemp
2 caſks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth ſtreet, No. 34.

June 26. 5

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo, 100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Cedar Shingles.

THE ſubſcriber has a quantity of 3 feet Cedar Shingles of a ſuperior quality, for ſale at 13 dollars per thouſand.

William Hallowell,
No. 193 North Third-ſtreet.

July 27. co12t

Imported in the ſhip Pigou,

And for ſale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-ſtreet,

Hyſon
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Imperial } TEAS

April 20. eotf

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from

Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambries,

Flatillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſailcloth
Brittannias	Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Rouanes	
Brown Holland	Dutch calf ſkins
Checks and ſtripes	Prime madder
Ticklenburgs	Shell'd Barley
Oznaburgs	Looking glaſſes
White ſheetings	Hollow glaſs ware
Diaper	Slates
Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Braſs kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Black and white laces	Toys aſſorted in boxes

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London partioular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in caſes

Juſt received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

MRS. GRATTAN

INFORMS her friends, and the public in general, that her houſe, No. 192, Market-ſtreet, will continue open during the ſickneſs.

Board and Lodging in a ſeparate room, TEN DOLLARS, in a double room, EIGHT DOLLARS.

For the convenience of thoſe gentlemen who have not their families in town, Mrs. GRATTAN will receive gentlemen to dine at HALF A DOLLAR a day. *Auguſt* 29.—6t

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Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine

For Sale by

James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-ſtreet.

Oct. 6. d1w

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their veſſels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Cheſter or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their deſire, and upon a full conviction that the meaſure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the cuſtoms has made arrangements to eſtabliſh for ſome time branches of the cuſtom-houſe at thoſe places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

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TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Convenient well finiſhed Brick Tenement, with a cook houſe and other out houſes, ſituated in a pleaſant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on Weſt-ſtreet, and extends through the ſquare to Paſture-ſtreet, on which is erected a ſtable and carriage houſe.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Publiſhed,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

A Collection of Papers on the ſubject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years paſt.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramſay, Monſon, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15 5t

City Commiſſioners Office,

Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,

Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Ang. 3 3tawIm.

L O S T,

ON the Paſſyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a braſs barrel and ſilver ſight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower ſtamp. Whoever will return the aid piece to *John Bennard*, at the ſign of the Blue Ball on the Paſſyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel topcarriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ſhip America, James Ewing, maſter, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarſe Linens
Tapes
Looking Glaſſes
Glaſs Tumblers } in caſes.

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

Auguſt 14. 3aw

To be Let, at a moderate Rent,

THE principal part of a HOUSE, within a ſhort diſtance of the Coffee-houſe, which has been occupied for the laſt four months, conſiſting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dreſſing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a ſmall family. None need apply but thoſe who are reſpectable and regular.—Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

October 9. dtf

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render ſervice, and undeceive thoſe Performers, who during his abſence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform thoſe that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way anſwerable for Mr. Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

Sept 8.

The Philadelphia, Atſion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a Stage between Philadelphia, Atſion, Batſto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River ſlitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jerſey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horſes, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, paſſengers, and goods. The Stage will ſtart every Thurſday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, diſtant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the Eaſt Grouſing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and ſafe paſſage boats provided to convey paſſengers to Capt. William Warrington's houſe, on Tucker's Iſland, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommoations, and a convenient place to bathe; the ſportſman who wiſhes to regale himſelf with fowling and fiſhing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almoſt every ſeaſon of the year fowl and fiſh in abundance.—The Stage on its return, ſtarts from the aforeſaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tueſday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfaſts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wedneſday, arrive at the aforeſaid Cooper's Ferry. It is preſumed that no route of an equal diſtance will be leſs expenſive, or furniſh the traveller with a greater variety of amuſement, as he will not only have a pleaſant ſail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curioſity of ſeeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one ſlitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforeſaid iron works, are ſolicited to encourage and ſupport this ſtage (by which they can be ſo well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of paſſengers and baggage are as follows: For a paſſenger from the aforeſaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way paſſengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a paſſenger. Poſtage of letters, newſpapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail croſſes from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. *Oct.* 5.—2awtf

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT elegant ſeat, called BLOOMSBURY, the reſidence of the late JOHN COX, Eſq with about 50 acres of Land, ſituate on the Delaware, extending from the mouth of Aſſanpick creek, to Trenton ferry. The manſion houſe is a handſome well conſtructed brick building, 50 by 40 feet, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen. Among the out buildings are a ſtone coach houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, and a ſtone cow houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length. There is alſo a ſtone farm houſe with corn cribs, waggon houſe, &c. &c. The whole of the premiſes propoſed to be ſold with this ſeat, from their ſituation and improvements, are ſuch as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wiſhing to retire from the city. There are alſo about 25 acres adjoining the above, which will be divided ſo as to accommodate the purchaſers. Alſo, 100 acres adjoining the town lots on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, which will be ſold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, and 230 acres of woodland, two miles from the above land, which will alſo be divided if required. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and an indiſputable title given. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Cox, No. 144, South Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Stevens, Eſq Hoboken, Mathias Barton, Eſq. of Lancaſter, or the ſubſcriber at Trenton.

MASKELL EWING.

Trenton, Sept. 25, 1797.

Sept. 30. dtf.

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward

Boſton, Aug. 31. *Sept.* 19.——§6t.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Ric, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth ſtreet, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in caſes and boxes, ſix years old
White Graves Wine in caſks
Ticklenburgs
Ruſſia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Heſſians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An aſſortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Ruſſia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in ſmall boxes, for family uſe
Window Glaſs

Aug 29.—12w

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET, OPENED.

Conſiſting of a variety of Miſcellaneous Pieces for the inſtruction and amuſement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handſomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of theſe pieces are ſuch, that the book needs only to be known to be univerſally eſteemed one of the moſt valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young perſons.

"Delightful taſk to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to ſhoot,
To pour the freſh inſtruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening ſpirit, and to fix
The generous purpoſe in the glowing breaſt."

THOMSON.

Auguſt 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON,* at the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Letters and Converſations,

Between ſeveral *Young Ladies,* on improving and intereſting ſubjects.

Tranſlated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary diſtreſs, or of deſperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the ſoul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to ſolicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, becauſe *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an intereſting point of view, and preſents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publiſher was ſo much pleaſed with the peruſal, that he was perſuaded he ſhould do a pleaſing ſervice to the community by ſending it into circulation.

Auguſt 24—mw4w

To Maſters and Pilots bringing up Veſſels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHEREAS ſundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this ſtate for the preventing peſtilential or infectious diſeaſes, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publiſh the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th ſections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for ſecuring the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of peſtilential and contagious diſeaſes.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the Health-Office on State-Iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Reſident Phyſician. And if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving ſuch bill of health or certificate, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the Health-Officer, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the phyſician on board, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe any ſubſequent examination by the Health Officer or Conſulting Phyſician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the maſter or captain ſhall expoſe or cauſe to be expoſed to the ſearch of the Reſident Phyſician, or of the Health Officer and Conſulting Phyſician (as the caſe may be) each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon or perſons on board thereof, and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the Reſident Phyſician, &c. at the time of examination ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at—the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage—the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when and where reſpectively—what perſons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or ſhall, at the time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe—and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health or diſeaſes. And if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe to expoſe as aforeſaid, to the ſearch of any of the officers aforeſaid, or if he ſhall *conceal any ſick perſon, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers,* ſuch captain or maſter, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any perſon or perſons whatſoever (the Reſident Phyſician, &c. excepted) ſhall go on board any veſſel, before the maſter thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being abſolutely neceſſary that the foregoing ſections ſhould be punctually complied with, the ſubſcriber, in compliance with his duty, muſt exact a rigorous obſervance of the ſame, or elſe be under the neceſſity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d3w

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friend and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and hear from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Bissland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*

Oct. 14.

A Meeting of the Select and Common Councils

WILL be held, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday next, at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a MAYOR; as the election can be held on no other day, the attendance of all the Members is *particularly* requested.

By order,

WILLIAM H. TOD, Clerk of the Select Council.

EDWARD J. COALE, Clerk of the Common Council.

October 13.

☞ The printers of the city are requested to publish the foregoing in their several gazettes.

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-street wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by *JAMES YARD.*

Oct. 10. co8t

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Schuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontignac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, Sec'ry } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, } *Versus*
Samuel Cunningham. }

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to atttend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *1aw8w.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw5w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.

LETTER from Mr. PICKERING, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier DE TRUJO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America.
(Continued from the Pittsburg Gazette.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

In the 9th paragraph of your letter, you say that "after having discussed the history of these transactions, with all the force and accuracy which result from these observations, I assure, with a very ill-grounded confidence, that upon a view of the whole it appears, that his majesty's governors on the Mississippi have on various pretences, postponed the running of the boundary line and the evacuation of the posts." I must here also complain of misrepresentation. I did not in my report draw my conclusions from the history of these transactions—that is, of the transactions which you have previously mentioned in your letter, and which I have already noticed in this answer: but "Upon a view of the whole correspondence then and before submitted to the president." This correspondence I will now examine, to see whether the causes assigned by the Spanish governors, for postponing the running of the boundary line and evacuating the posts, merit the name of reasons, or of pretences.

Governor Gayoso being informed of Mr. Ellicott's descending the Mississippi, wrote to him on the 27th of February, desiring him to leave his escort at Bayon Pierre, 60 miles above the Natchez. Yet the treaty prescribed a military escort on each side to attend the commissioners in running the boundary line; and the Natchez as the place of their first meeting. The chief reason offered for this request was, that if the troops of the two nations were brought together, "misunderstandings," might arise between them. Yet the treaty required their coming together to attend the commissioners when they were jointly running the boundary line. And the only reason the governor assigned for not evacuating the posts, was "The want of vessels," but which he expected would soon arrive.

On the 25th of February, governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarkesville, near which it was supposed the boundary line would commence.

On the 9th of March governor Gayoso informed Mr. Ellicott that the baron de Carondelet could not attend the running of the line in person, and that the whole business had devolved on him, the governor; but he feared he should not be ready on the 19th. And then he endeavoured to draw Mr. Ellicott from his proper station at the Natchez, by proposing a visit to the baron at New-Orleans.

March 12th, the governor again endeavored to draw Mr. Ellicott from the Natchez, and recommended Loftus' Cliffs near Clarkesville as the point of re-uniting: and by way of inducement, said that the Geometer and other officers to be employed on the boundary line would stop at Clarkesville.

On the 15th of March, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation: but on the 22d they were carried back to the fort and immediately remounted. A similar movement took place at the latter end of April, after the arrival of lieutenant Pope and his troops at the Natchez. "The evacuation (says he) appeared to be going on with great life; when all at once the military stores were ordered back, their troops busily engaged all night taking back and remounting the cannon." Here he very naturally expresses his surprise—"This kind of conduct (says he) appears strange."

March 23d, the governor mentions that orders had been given by the general in chief of the province, to demolish the post at the Walnut Hills—because their treaty with the Indians required it: but as he (Gayoso) had since been informed of their unsettled dispositions, he had sent counter-orders, to prevent the fortifications being injured; suggesting at the same time that the moving of the stores, &c. was suspended only until the arrival of the American troops to take possession of the post.

In this letter the governor informs Mr. Ellicott that lieutenant colonel Guillemard was far on his way up; and, on his arrival, the running of the boundary line should begin. The governor adds this assurance "that there is nothing that can prevent the religious compliance with the treaty."

On the 28th and 29th of March, governor Gayoso issued two proclamations, both bearing date the 29th, takidg new ground for retaining the posts, viz. Until the right of the inhabitants to the real property is ascertained. The governor is pleased to say that a negociation was then carrying on between the king of Spain and the United States, to secure to the inhabitants of the Natchez the right to their real property: that that right could not be secured but by an additional article to the late treaty; and that he should keep possession of the country until that article should be officially communicated to him; and until they were sure that the Indians would be pacific. This last reason particularly warrants my assertion—that the governors meant for an indefinite period to avoid the evacuation of the posts; for while a tribe of Indians existed in that quarter, the governors could not be sure that they would be pacific. And as to their real property, seeing the great body of the inhabitants appear not to desire the patronage of the Spanish government to secure it: As the government of the United States must be at least as anxious as that of Spain to protect the inhabitants in their rights, when become citizens of the United States: I believe there can be no difficulty in deciding whether this is a reason or a pretence. Besides, the negociation mentioned by the governor about the real property of the inhabitants, has never existed; nor even been proposed or hinted, either to or by the government of the United States. I hope, therefore, it will not be deemed harsh, or unbecoming in a letter of this kind, to say, that this motive for suspending the evacuation of the posts—that a negociation was then on foot to secure the real property of the inhabitants—does not merit the title even of a pretence.

So soon as the governor discovered that his proclamations, instead of quieting the minds of the inhabitants, produced a contrary effect, he sent two gentlemen of the settlement to inform Mr. Ellicott that he, the governor, had received directions from the Baron de Carondelet to have the artillery and military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were to be given up to the troops of the United States immediately on their arrival. As this information did not remove suspicions, Mr. Ellicott wrote the governor on the 31st of March, stating divers circumstances which still kept those suspicions alive. The governor answered on the same day in direct contradiction to the information given by the gentlemen, his agents, to Mr. Ellicott, and confirming the declarations made in his proclamations. He added also a new motive for retaining the posts, viz. That the treaty left it doubtful whether, when the posts should be evacuated, the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; concerning which the governor general found himself obliged to consult his Catholic Majesty; and had given the governor positive orders to suspend the evacuations of the posts until the matter should be amicably settled between the two governments.

On the 1st of May, another motive is assigned for retaining the posts—The envoy of his Catholic Majesty in the United States, had informed the governor general of an attack proposed against the Spanish part of Illinois (the upper part of Louisiana) by the British from Canada, and, therefore, the posts at the Walnut Hills and the Natchez must be kept for the defence of lower Louisiana.

This last motive is also offered as a reason why the running of the boundary line is postponed; as all their attention was drawn towards the defence of the province, against an invasion which, as I have already shown, was never contemplated.

To all these facts, I have to add the declaration of General Wilkinson, in his letter of June 2d, to the Secretary of War—"I have (says he) information through a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September last, not to give up the posts on the Mississippi." If this information be correct, no other proof is necessary to shew that all the reasons from time to time suggested for not evacuating the posts were mere *pretences.*

I have here brought into one view the most material facts relating to the question between us, which are scattered throughout the reports made by me to the President of the United States on the 10th of June and 3d July, and by the Secretary of War on the 30th of June, and the documents accompanying them, as they have been published. And from this brief recital it evidently appears, as I have said in my report, "That the Governors of his Catholic Majesty, on the Mississippi, have, on various *pretences*, postponed the running of the boundary line, and the withdrawing of his troops from the posts they occupied within the territory of the United States: And that after repeated overtures, promises, and appearances of commencing the execution of the treaty between the two nations, in both these respects, their conduct demonstrates, that for an indefinite period they meant to avoid doing either."

You controvert this conclusion only on one ground. You say that the treaty stipulated merely that the Spanish *garrisons* should be *withdrawn*, not that *fortifications* which might one day be prejudicial to the King's subjects, should be *delivered up:* and hence you infer that the necessity urged by the two governors of delaying to withdraw the garrisons until this question is decided between the two Governors, is not a *pretence*, but a substantial reason. Here I must observe that the governors had already demolished the post at the Chickasaw Bluff: And it appears in the foregoing recital that they were going to demolish the post at the Walnut Hills: and the reason assigned is that the treaties with the Indians required the demolition: and governor Gayoso assigns but one motive for suspending that operation—that he had been informed of the unsetttled disposition of the Indians; yet afterwards this reason (that their treaties with the Indians required the demolition of the posts) is forgotten, and their destruction, or their delivery with all the fortifications and other works standing, is by the governors made to depend entirely on the issue of a negociation between the governments of Spain and the United States! Can any farther proof be wanting to justify me in calling this a *pretence?* But you seem to rely on this your construction of the treaty relative to the posts: You have urged it in your letter to me of the 24th of June; and therefore I will consider it.

The 2d article of the Treaty having described the boundaries between the territories of the United States and Spain, thus proceeds—"And it is agreed that if there should be any troops, garrisons or settlements of either party, in the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be *withdrawn* from the said territories within the term of six months after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if it be possible: and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess." But to justify your retention of the posts, you say that the demarcation of the boundary line should precede the withdrawing of the garrisons: Yet *you* suppose it *probable* and his Catholic Majesty's governors *well know*, that the Chickasaw Bluff—the Walnut hills—and the Natchez are within the territory of the United States.

Governor Gayoso speaks of the boundary line as being near Clarkesville, a place many miles below the Natchez; and he also knew the result of Mr. Ellicott's astronomical observations on the spot, which ascertained the Natchez to be about thirty nine miles north of the south boundary of the United States.

There being then not a shadow of doubt with respect to the position of these posts—that they are all within the territory of the United States, there was no necessity previously to run and mark the boundary line: which besides, if set about in good earnest, it would take at least a year to accomplish, through a wilderness of many hundred miles in extent; and therefore it never could have been contemplated as necessary to precede the evacuation of the posts, which was to be effected in *six months, or sooner if possible.* Yet fifteen months have elapsed, and you still keep possession.

But you suggest that it is at least doubtful whether by the treaty it was intended to leave the fortifications standing, when the garrisons should be withdrawn: You say "It is not to be presumed that it could ever have been the intention of his catholic majesty to deliver up fortifications, which, besides that they have cost him considerable sums of money, may, by the effect of political vicissitudes, be one day prejudicial to his subjects." I feel much reluctance to attempt the refutation of a construction so obviously erroneous. It is probably the first time that to "withdraw" or *retire* from a place has been imagined to intend its *destruction.* If at the formation of the treaty the *demolition* of the posts had been intended, it would assuredly have been expressed. But doubtless the idea never occurred, until it was found convenient to make it a pretence for holding the posts. The phrases "to withdraw a garrison," *to evacuate a post or country*, have as determinate a meaning as any in the English language; and their meaning is ascertained by frequent use in treaties; and to *destroy* a country or a fortified place, from which it was stipulated to "withdraw" an army or a garrison, would be such an act of barbarism as ought never to take place among civilized nations. One of the latest treaties made by the United States (that with Great Britain) has the same phrase—"His majesty will *withdraw* all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This *evacuation* shall take place on or before the first day of June, 1796." And these expressions are used in the same treaty as equivalent to "the delivery of the said posts." The British treaty was in this manner accordingly carried into effect—the British troops were *withdrawn*, and the works *left standing.* The British officers were even careful not to expose the works to accidental destruction: for as the American troops did not reach the posts by the first of June, small British guards were left to preserve the works from injury until the American troops arrived.

By the treaty concluded at Versailles the 3d of September, 1783, between Great Britain and Spain, it was agreed, "That the king of Great Britain should cause East Florida *to be evacuated* three months after the ratification of that treaty, or sooner, if it could be done." The evacuation took place, but no demolition of fortifications.

In the preliminary articles of peace between England, France and Spain, signed the 3d of November, 1762, it was stipulated "That as soon as possible after the ratification of these preliminaries, France should *evacuate* Cleves, Wesel, and Guelders, and generally all the countries belonging to the king of Prussia:" Were *those places demolished*, or the *country laid waste*, when the troops withdrew? Or were there any subsequent negotiations to remove any doubts on the subject?

But I have dwelt too long on a point that really required no elucidation.

(To be continued.)

A POLITICAL REFLECTION.

Every country has certain peculiar advantages, which, like remarkable features, distinguish it from others. In the earlier states of society, these were entirely *natural* or *local*, as the fitness of the soil for particular productions, or the convenience of situation for certain pursuits: afterwards *factitious* advantages were added, the result of accident or application; commerce, manufactures, modes of government, and various other effects of human exertion or providential disposal, contributed to diversify national character nearly in the same proportion with the complexions and manners of the human race.

From an early acquired habit of contemplating with pleasure those objects in which his own country is superior to others, the native imbibes the *amor patria*, the spirit of *patriotism*, which attaches him so strongly to his native soil that something extraordinary must occur to induce him to leave it without reluctance, and something still more extraordinary if he can entirely withdraw his affections from it.

"Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind."

It is this which induces a man to hazard his all for that country which early pleasures and long habit have endeared to him.

To discover these advantages, and properly to estimate and apply them, is the noblest pursuit of the politician: and with us it is unnecessary to dispute whether such and such facts or opinions are *British or French, Chinese or Tartarean?* but *whether they may be made useful to America?*

The characteristic advantages of America are, its wide distance from Europe, its independence so remarkably acquired, and its early political experience. Divided by the width of the Atlantic from the rest of the *civilized* world, we have little to fear from their open force or secret intrigues, if we take care not to betray *ourselves.* So much trouble and expense would attend an European invasion, so little hope would there be of success by force, and so much time would be necessary for carrying on a system of intrigue, that America can be ruined by such means but with her own consent.

The history of our revolution, and the causes which produced it, and the glory which crowned it, are a source of exultation to the American, and have received the admiration of the old world, who estimated our character by our successful exertions at that important period.

As a nation, we have the unparalleled advantage of beginning with a fund of knowledge, which others have purchased at the expense of centuries of blood and troubles. We have the experience of age without its infirmities—we have the freshness of youth without its inexperience.

In these respects we may justly prefer our country to the rest of the world: these are the circumstances which justify the patriotism of America.

To the EDITOR *of the* VIRGINIA ARGUS.

Richmond, October 4, 1797.

SIR,

The useful and interesting matter with which your paper is always filled, makes it improper, perhaps, to expect or ask of you, the re-publication of any essays which may have appeared in other papers of your own state, much less those of your own city:—Yet, the anxiety which I have heard a number of your subscribers, who do not take The Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser express, to see the papers published in that Gazette under the signature which I now write, induces me to acquit *myself* of the charge of *partiality* for the subscribers or friends to any particular newspaper, by publishing in yours, some of the leading features of the NINE numbers of the *Developement* of the *causes* of the *disturbances* between the *American* and *French Republics.*

This I am impelled the more strongly to, by another consideration in addition to the one already stated. Besides the equal attention I wish to shew to your subscribers at large, with those of every other paper in America, there is one person in particular, whose name has been frequently mentioned in those papers, and who, I am credibly informed, declared (tho' with a *blush*, I am told, of *modest innocence*, I presume, on his cheek) to a citizen of his own county, after the publication of the 7th No. that "he had never seen *one* of those publications;" who, if there was no other entitled to be gratified, certainly of himself is. That the person alluded to, may no longer be without a sight of what I have already said and tho't of him (as he is the last of all men I would conceal those sentiments and opinions from) I shall therefore now draw up a summary of the principal things I have there said of *him*, with the addition of a few more which yet remain to be touched upon, and which in my opinion, it behoves that person to explain: And this I shall do, for the most part, by the way of interrogation, as that appears to be the favorite way of arriving at truth, with some of that person's advocates and friends.

By the *ingenious* invention of the *Aurora*, which may justly be styled the enemies of *Jacobinism* put to the rack, we are taught to propound a few useful *queries* on the other side; a few *candid* answers to which will very much aid the querist and Editor of that *useful* paper in arriving at truth on the subject of his enquires. By as ready and as satisfactory answers being made, as were afforded on that occasion, it may be seen, who, and what party, are best prepared to pass the fiery ordeal of such a torturous examination as has been *there* set on foot.

In the first place then, Mr. Pleasants, to pursue and be consistent with my original plan, who, give me leave to ask, was our ambassador in France, when *their* revolution broke out, and *our* general government was sacred?

2d Q. Did not that ambassador write to America, while our government was under consideration for adoption or rejection, recommending certain things to be done which were not done, or paid any very great attention to?

3d Q. Had that neglect and the *presumption* of the people of America to form a government for themselves, in *his absence*, and in contempt of his advice, any, and what effect, on his secret opinions and dispositions towards that government?

4th Q. How did it happen that an attachment to the cause of France (of which that character was well known to be a warm admirer) became connected with, and understood to be inseparable from, an enmity to our government; and that the person who had been the chief cause of the adoption of the government, and was well known to be under the influence of the ambassador, become immediately on his return to America, so strangely changed, as to become among the foremost in those sister principles of a friendship to the cause of France and enmity to the American government?

5th Q. Who was it that recommended the writings of Mr. Paine here as the "standard of *Common Sense*;" and whether was the same person then acquainted with Mr. Paine's whole system, or if he was not, when he became acquainted with it, whether did he wish the influence of that recommendation to extend to the whole of his *wise* writings?

6th Q. Who were the two influential characters who introduced Mr Freneau into the department of state and set him up as a printer; who introduced his subscription papers into Albemarle, Orange, &c. recommended him as the *republican* printer, and acted as *agents* even between him and his subscribers in that quarter; and why all this industry, trouble and pains, and what the object and complexion of that paper?

7th Q. Why were the *resolutions* of Albemarle on the subject of the proclamation of neutrality (formed and warmly advocated by young gentlemen immediately from under the *private* roof and influence of the secretary of state) so materially different from the communications from the *public* office of state upon the same subject?

8th Q. Why were the sentiments of those of the same connexions and *immediately* under the same influence, always and uniformly warm, bitter and loud against principles, men and measures, which the person holding that *influence* over them pretended to view in a very different light?

9th Q. Why was the same inconsistency of sentiment which thus prevailed between this man of influence and his admirers, even maintained in the same character at once, by holding up to different people of different sentiments, almost in

the same breath, the same characters in different lights?

10th Q. Whether or not, was the letter said to have been written to Mazzei, the production of the person to whom it was imputed; and if it was not, why was the influence of its reputed author's name not taken from it as soon as it was known to be published in France with a view of injuring this country?

11th Q. Was the department of state, during the secretary-ship of Mr. Jefferson, made the channel through which letters were sent to France, which the writers of such letters supposed to be improper to be trusted through the department, after that *devoted* friend to France had left it, and were therefore committed to the immediate care of the minister of that country, *as the more secure channel*, as * has been acknowledged by a *man* supposed to be in such secrets?

12th Q. Who was the person Du Pont de Nemours in the council of 500 declared would be *devoted* to France if he was appointed President of America; and how did the servant of the French people come by that information which was withheld from the American people?

13th Q. Why was Mr. Adet so extremely anxious for, and active in the election of Mr. Jefferson—and was not he the person to be *devoted* to France if elected president?

14th Q. Why did Mr. Adet communicate with Mr. Blount on that subject, and why was that *amiable* senator of America so strenuous (in the election of President) for Mr Jefferson?

15th Q. Why did Mr. Jefferson quit his important post in the Senate, when Mr. Blount who had been among the most warm, decided and important advocates for his election in America, *was to be disgraced?*

16th Q. And finally and lastly—was not Mr. Adet (with whom Mr. Blount was intimate, and coincided and operated so perfectly in the election of a president *devoted* to France) certainly and absolutely at the bottom of the Canada plot; to give a colourable pretext to which, and raise a plausible pretence for retaining our posts in the south western parts of America, to bring about a partition of the United States, in which those schemes of French influence and American *devotion* would be more easily reciprocated, than by the troublesome means of the little *unnecessary formality* of consulting the WILL of the American people, the pretence of an invasion from Canada on Upper Louisiana was raised and Mr. Blount's pretended plot with the British fabricated?

This last conclusion (which I trust will close the scene of French influence and American *devotion* to that country among us) I think I am now warranted to draw, from a little hint of the complexion of the plan which accidentally and unguardedly fell from Mr. Blount himself, before it was known how far and which way the operation of the discovery of the contents of his letter to Cary was to go.

This very *amiable* senator on his way to congress in 1796, in company with his *patriotic* brother, one a devoted friend and advocate for French principles, the other, supposed by him, from certain striking circumstances, to be a warm and decided advocate for the election of Mr. Jefferson "He hoped," he said, "the latter gentleman had been doing every thing in his power to ensure the election of his friend Mr. Jefferson as president; that he had secured for him all the votes in his state; and that if he was not elected, he would make America *shake to her foundation.*" Mr. Jefferson we well know, was not elected president. How Mr. Blount was to make America *shake to her foundation*, and for what, let this declaration, now added to that of Du Pont de Nemours; the exertions of Mr. Adet and Blount to the same object in the election of a president; the agency of Mr. Blount's friend (Adet) in the Canada scheme; and Mr. Vice President's unwillingness to be *present* and aiding in the disgrace of his *good friend, citizen* Blount—all proclaim!

Whether this confession of Mr. Blount, made at that particular stage of the business ought to attract the notice of the committee charged with an enquiry into every circumstance attending the business, is not for me to say. One thing however, becomes necessary now for me to declare; and that is, the author of these publications holding it equally improper and mean to do either a *public* or private injury under a cover of *any kind whatever*, now offers, that if *those* who he conceives have injured their country in that way, and are here pointed at, will *condescend* to come forward and answer such questions as are here put, and within their power to answer, he will, on his part, assume a more visible appearance, and pledges himself to substantiate every thing he has asserted: And, that any one who possesses the principles of *democracy* and *equality*, should hold himself aloof from the enquiries of the people under an idea of *superior dignity* and worth, or from any *official* consideration, is only a confirmation of their deceptive pretences in every way.

AMERICANUS.

* *See Americanus No. 8, for an explanation of this fact.*

BOSTON, October 9.

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of a letter from an American agent for British spoliations.

London, 10th August, 1797.

You must not be surprised at my not writing you on the business of your schooner Sally, captain Runey;—we have been for months past in daily expectation that all the Martinique captures would be tried, but as yet they have not come out. I doubt whether an acceptable sentence could be obtained from either of the courts here.—Next summer the commissioners will take up all the cases that come within the treaty; I hope you may then obtain relief, but there is no reason to expect it sooner, or from any other quarter.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL CABOT.

Mr. John Brazier.

NEW-HAVEN. Oct. 11.

On Sunday evening last, between 6 and 7. o' clock we experienced a violent gale of wind from the westward, attended with heavy rain and thunder—The damage done in this town was not great compared with that done at East-Haven and Branford—the roofs of some buildings were injured, the tops of chimneys blown off and windows blown in, some trees and fences blown down, and a barn in the Newtownship removed from its foundation. At East-Haven the steeple of the meeting house was blown down, which, falling on the roof, broke through the side where it fell, leaving only one rafter standing and penetrating to the floor greatly damaged the seats. A large house was removed from its foundation, several dwelling houses were partly and others entirely unroofed, a number of barns met the same fate. One large barn was entirely demolished, the materials of which it was built scatter'd in every direction. The town of Branford experienced nearly the same fate.—part of the roof of the meeting-house was blown off, and all the windows on the western side, destroyed—6 or 7 houses, a new store, and several barns unroofed, other barns blown down, the trees in several fine orchards laid prostrate. The height of the tornado continued but a few minutes.—We have not learnt all the particulars of this disastrous gale nor how far the violence of the storm extended.

On Monday last the President of the United States arrived in this city on his way to the seat of Government. A number of respectable citizens, with Capt. Higgins' troop of horse met him at a short distance from the city, and escorted him to his lodgings. The previous notice of his approach did not admit of a large collection, or a great shew and parade, but we trust, those who attended exhibited what is much more gratifying, viz. an anxiety to testify their respect for the administration of our government, and their affection to our President.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

The President of the United States is arrived at East Chester. He is not expected to come into the city until Monday next. The entertainment is postponed to be given on Wednesday.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

While you are travelling along the road of business and pleasure, turn aside like the good Samaritan of old and pour oil and wine into the wounds of your suffering brethren in Philadelphia. Although the bills of mortality exhibit fewer deaths this year than in 1793, yet one principal reason is, the more general desertion of the city, and we understand all business is suspended. Think, fellow-citizens, what distress must await the numerous poor of a great city, who are deprived, for three months, of all employment. In 1795, the citizens of Philadelphia generously sent to the mayor of New-York 6000 dollars for the relief of the poor; although our distresses were trifling compared with those of Philadelphia; three fourths of our city was free from the pestilence, and six sevenths of its inhabitants were pursuing their occupations. Surely the citizens of New-York, who have, this season scarcely known sickness, among them, will not, in prosperity, forget their suffering brethren.

By the report of General Toussaint Louverture, it appears that Santhonax has long been attempting to detach Hispaniola from its dependence on France, and has used every effort to debauch Toussaint from his allegiance. Santhonax, an abandoned villain, who has enriched himself on the plunder of the unfortunate colonists who were too honest to join him in his villainies, would doubtless wish to throw himself out of the reach of the French government, and make himself the petty despot of that island. But if he supposed he could maintain the independence of that colony, in opposition to the power of France, he is as weak as he is wicked.

The constituted authorities of the French government or rather despotism in St. Domingo, consisted of a motley crew. Santhonax, born in France where he has a father still living. Raimond, a mulatto—and Toussaint, a black man, military commander in Chief. It appears however that these officers who have African blood in their veins, are infinitely the least criminal. Raimond and Touissant are spoken of, by the Americans, as men of more honor and integrity than Santhonax—and men on whose word *some* dependence can be placed.

Since Santhonax was sent away, the supreme authority in St. Domingo devolves on Julien Raimond. This man has issued a pompous proclamation, addressed to the people, in which he declares his attachment and inviolable faith to the French republic—That as he has both French and African blood in his veins, the real French and the people of other colours have nothing to fear from him—all shall be protected in their rights. He says that he has constantly endeavoured to soften down the resentments of the different parties—to calm animosities and to inspire a love of labour, of order, and of peace—to revive cultivation, which alone can bring back prosperity. In this he has so far succeeded, as he states, that the plantations in the north of the island have resumed a smiling aspect and become productive. He promises to rectify the enormous abuses introduced into the imposts by Santhonax, whose distribution of the public money was shamefully unequal & unjust.

In this proclamation, Raimond has said nothing in particular about the American trade. He says in general that "The French merchants and *strangers* are witnesses of the protection given to commerce and of the efforts of the administration to fulfil its engagements." He speaks of his ardent desire to unite all the inhabitants in one family and attach them to France—and also to encourage cultivation, *protect commerce* and consolidate the general prosperity.

How far there is sincerity in these professions, time will shew.

SAVANNAH, September 23.

We learn from the Havanna, that Santhonax arrived there, about the 1st of this month, from St. Domingo, in a sloop of war of 30 guns, which saluted the Spanish admiral, who returned the compliment; the morning after his arrival he was waited on at his landing by two officers, who conducted him in a carriage to the governor's; great respect was paid to him by the Spaniards: That an advice boat, which left Cadiz about the 3d of August, had arrived at Baracoa, after a passage of 21 days; the dispatches which she brought were sent over land to the Havanna, for the governor of that place and the governor of La Vera Cruz, and a frigate with the dispatches for the latter, sailed the 5th inst. the contents were not made public, but it was reported that orders had been sent for all the gold and silver, coined or uncoined, and even the ornaments of the churches, to be sent immediately to Spain.

The cargo of the armed ship General Nicholl, captain Morrison, (mentioned in our last) said to consist of new Negroes, it is strongly suspected will turn out to be French Negroes, Mulattoes, &c. transported from Grenada, for having been in arms with the French against the British in that island.

Captain Morrison, with the supercargo, part of the crew &c. of the General Nicholl, are arrived in the yawl at St. Augustine.

Sunday last arrived here, the schooner Nancy, from St Jago de Cuba. On her passage from thence for Philadelphia she was captured by a New Providence privateer, and a prize master and four hands being put on board, she was ordered to proceed to Nassau. The captain of the schooner finding the four privateersmen to be deserters from ships of war, availed himself of the disinclination they appeared to have for returning to the Bahamas, and with the assistance of his mate secured the prize master, and meeting with no opposition from the English sailors bore away for this port. The prize master (a native of Scotland) having declared himself to be a citizen of America, has been committed to the federal gaol.

Monday last died here, capt. John Savage. And on Wednesday last also died, Mr. Isaac Hastings.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

	Grown Persons.	Children
Christ Church	1	0
Scots Presbyterian	1	0
St. Mary's Church	2	0
Friends	1	0
Swedes'	1	1
German Reformed	1	0
Potter's Field	0	2
City Hospital†	9	0
	17	2

* *Eight from the city and suburbs.*

The number of deaths on the 13th of October 1793, was 104.

DIED—On Tuesday last, of an inward decay, Mr JOHN POTTER, of this city, late of London, and brother to Richard and James Potter, merchants, of this city.

Since last publication, the Commissioners have received the following donations, viz.

	Dols.	*cts.*
Cash	10	
Clerks of the Bank of the United Staes—additional	3	
Dr. William Rogers	10	
From inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, now in and near Germantown—received in a letter from Robert Hare, John Dunlap, John Mc Culloch, Benj. Chew, jun, Henry Pratt, Peter Baynton, Gideon Hile Wells and William Wistar—the list of subscribers not yet come to hand	3,891	70

For EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec'ry.

BENJAMIN KITE.

N. B. There was a mistake in advertising the donation received from Jos. Tatnall—it should have been 15 barrels flour, instead of 14 middlings.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Collected for the use of the suffering sick poor, &c. to be disposed of by a Committee appointed at a meeting of a few Citizens, on the 14th of August, 1797; and received from that day to the 11th October, inclusive.

		Dollars.	
Philip Nicklin & Co.	of Philadel.	100	
Michael Keppele	of do.	8	
James Gibson	of do.	8	
Samuel M. Fox	of do.	8	
Joseph P. Norris	of do.	8	
James Strawbridge	of do.	20	
Thomas M'Euen	of do.	10	
Anna Palmer	do.	20	
Mordecai Lewis	do.	30	
Dr. Martin (collected from several inhabitants of Chester county & others whom the disease exiled from Philadelphia)		158	30
S. G. of Philadelphia		20	
John Ashley	do. late of G. B.	200	
Simon Walker	do.	50	
Peter Blight	do.	100	
Elias Boudinot	do. late of N. Jer.	50	
Robert Ralston—(the subscription of divers inhabitants of Philadelphia, now at Wilmington,)		300	
Jacob Shoemaker—(the further subscriptions of ditto)		100	
Richard Folwell (subscriptions of three Philadelphians)		6	
Do. do. of three citizens of Wilmington,		6	
Nathaniel Falconer of Philadelphia		20	
Isaac & Ed. Pennington, of do.		100	
Henry Philips,	of do.	100	
Jared Ingersoll,	of do.	166	66
John Traves,	of do.	100	
——— per Stephen Girard of do.		10	
Wiliiam Tiffin, do.		20	
	1728	960	

The above subscriptions are applied in a particular manner to relieve the sick, in their private families, which are visited by some one of the Committee, in the City and Liberties.

Published by order of the committee, by

SAMUEL COATES, Treasurer.

* * * The several Printers of Newspapers will oblige the Committee by inserting the above.

In the year 1795, the number of votes given for Senator in the county of Delaware was 1256, of which 1060 were for the federal candidate—In 1797, the votes in the same county amount only to 671, of which 471 were for the federal candidate—Hence the result of the late election.

MEDICINES.

THE Poor who may find it inconvenient, from distance, to make use of Mr. HUNTER's truly meritorious offer, will be supplied with medicines—sago, barley, oatmeal, &c. by applying at the subscriber's store, No. 36, Market-street.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 13th to 14th Oct. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Letitia Hale—62, North Fifth street.
Mary Engers—Smith's, Plumb, above Second street.
John Davis—Pine, near Sixth street.
Catharine Buchannan—Vernon street.

Discharged, since last report.

Neal M'Dunigale, admitted 23d ult.

Remaining last report			46
Admitted since			4
			50
Discharged	1		
Died	None	——	1
Remain in Hospital.	Convalescent 14		49
	Sick 35		
Four of whom are dangerous.			
In erred since last report.			
From city and suburbs			6
Hospital			
Total			6

STEPHEN GIRARD.
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

The Inspectors of the Health-Office feel it their duty to advise their fellow-citizens, whose families are out of town, not to return to the city for a few days; for although at present there is a great appearance of the prevailing fever's subsiding, still as an unfavorable change may take place, those who are out of town, we conceive, had better not move in, particularly to the lower parts of the city and Southwark, until the disorder has more generally subsided; and in the mean time to employ proper persons to air and cleanse their houses.

Published by order of the Board,

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

October 13, 1797.

MR. FENNO,

The distribution of the public grant has hitherto been without that caution which I expected. The poor are gathered to the heart of the city from all quarters, and probably from those houses where the sickness rages: those persons mingle with others, and we cannot deny that the contagion by this means is transferred from house to house in every direction. Perhaps the minds of the commissioners being directed to the main object, has prevented their adoption of some plan which would fully answer the design of the grant, and also of the numerous donations for the support of the afflicted.

Some plan, as follows, would be attended with many advantages:

The Board being comprized of persons from various quarters of the city, let a certain district be assigned to each; let the poor in that district apply to him only, and his care reach to those only who are certified as belonging to that part of the city. This would enable the commissioners to execute their business with dispatch, which would be attended with manifold advantages to the objects of the public bounty, and more readily prevent the spreading of the contagion.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Translated for the Salem Gazette from a Paris paper of the 28th of June.

On the rage for Republicanising and Municipalising all around us.

When the French revolution first began, many honest men, sacrificing their personal interest to justice, and their passions to truth, devoted themselves courageously to the hatred of a crowd of implacable enemies, and followed with a zeal the new apostles of liberty. They firmly believed that the war which was about to take place would be a war of principles against prejudices, morality against intrigue, of love of country against love of riches and privileges, of laws against arbitrary power, and of sweet tempered philanthropy against intriguing and winding policy. They hoped that France would soon see all citizens judged by the same laws, and promoted without distinction, to those employments which their merit would render them worthy of; that the criminal code, softened, would offer a certain protection to innocence, and punishments proportioned to every crime; that the taxes lessened, would be equally distributed; and that unjust ways of ambition and vanity, would never take place, to create disorder in the finances, languishment in commerce, sterility in the fields, and mourning in families. The constituent assembly had established, in principle, that France, contented with its limits, renounced formally all ideas of conquest; and this noble and wise declaration was sufficient to secure to us the good wishes of all people, the friendship of all pacific governments, and to enable us to act the glorious part of arbiters and peace-makers of Europe. How much has this sweet hope been frustrated. The abolishment of lettres de cachet was wished, and France is filled with Bastiles; a humane criminal code was desired, and the Republic has been covered with scaffolds, and inundated with blood; moderate taxes were expected, and all property has been violated, invaded, dilapidated; exclusive privileges were destroyed, but the Jacobins have formed new sects who have usurped all power.—Commerce and agriculture thought, that, released from their ancient shackles, they should arrive to the highest degree of prosperity; but the taxes, the pro-consuls, the revolutionary laws, the assignats, the stock-jobbers, have exhausted and almost destroyed, these sources of the national riches. Finally; after having pulled down these Revolutionary Tyrants, and proscribed their infernal system; after having conquered all the kings leagued against us; France whose victories had secured her the power of dictating to Europe the conditions of peace, still hoped that its government, conducted by legislators freely elected, would return to their true principles of moderation and justice, and secure to us the enjoyment of a blessing so dearly purchased; that, having so justly condemned the powers that would have interfered in our constitution, we should be so wise ourselves as not to meddle in the affairs of other governments; and that, profiting by the peace of Europe, we should lay the foundation of solid peace, contenting ourselves with moderate and just indemnities, and leaving to none, in this respect, that mortification and resentment which change peace into a truce, and prepare for terrible vengeance to come. And yet; by an inconceivable fatality, this hope is still disappointed; our revolutionary delirium is which subsiding within, agitates us more than ever without; the genius of jacobinism, in abandoning the reins of our interior administration, seems to have possessed itself of our exterior politics; and they might say, by way of consolation for the truce which they were obliged to consent to, that we were determined to overthw the universe.

We might excuse ourselves for having invaded and pillaged Italy; war is a transient violation of the laws of justice. The obstinacy of our enemies; the abundance of pecuniary means that London furnished to Vienna; our penury; the necessity of putting an end to the war by great efforts, and splendid victories; all may justify us; and Buonaparte has, in this respect, by his valor, his activity, his genius, realized, and even surpassed our most sanguine hopes; and when on his way to Vienna, in order to force the emperor to make peace, he probably favored some insurrections, which secured his communications, and which, during his perilous and triumphant march, left no danger behind him.

But when peace has followed victory; when there is expected of us as much frankness in negociation, as we have displayed valor in battle; when we can offer, as conquerors, sufficient compensations, why descend to the most contemptible duplicity? Why excite insurrections, in order to punish, afterwards, those against whom we direct them? Why talk of the will of the people, when the presence of our bayonets deprives them of the power of expressing it freely? Why overthrow neutral governments, after having so long profited by their neutrality? If we would be the conquerors of these people, why talk to them of republicanism and independence? If we wish them to become republicans, and independent, why speak to them as a master, give them orders, name to them, imperatively, municipalities, directors, generals? Why despotise freemen? Why deceive weak and pacific governments? Why mark all our steps with desolations and revolutions? Shall we never feel that such a system is as contrary to sound policy as to justice; that it justifies in some measure, what has been, and what may yet be, attempted to overthrow our own constitution; that it dissatisfies and incenses all governments against us, and may cause them to unite with our enemies; that it renders uncertain the peace which we are going to make since the resentments which have nourished the war are like to become more universal and more violent than they ever have been? And if we will be deaf to the voice of justice, and to the language of moderation, shall we never perceive that it is not prudent for the Gauls to resuscitate the Romans; and that it is not wise to give to neighbours a mode of existence which excites so much energy, which creates in a moment such strong armies, and conducts so rapidly to victory? The Jacobins already boast of the forces that are preparing for them, they already glory in the new country which is founding for them in Italy; already, counting on their numerous partisans in the south provinces, they publish, with as much joy as imprudence, the hope of returning here, thunder in hand, to seize again their frightful power, and to immolate, without pity, the victims devoted to their infernal fury. Directory! tear off the bandage with which the passions blind you; open your eyes! consult the wise policy of the new colleague whom the public voice has given you! and, following counsels more prudent, secure your existence and our tranquility, in granting repose to the universe, which has been so long tormented by sophists without experience, ambitious men without controul, and theories without foundation. We long enough have caused ourselves to be feared—it is now time that we should make ourselves beloved.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

The brig Nancy, capt. Geddes, from Port-au-Prince for Philadelphia, is arrived at Wilmington.

New-York, Oct. 13.

Arrived.		days.
Ship Edinburgh Packet,	Farquhar,	Leith
Brig Rowenna,	Mariner,	Port-au-Prince 22
Schr. Lark,	Woodward,	St. Johns 13
Peggy,	Bedford,	Halifax 20

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14. 22w4w.

An UMBRELLA

WAS taken (supposed to have been stolen) on Sunday evening last, from the house occupied by Mr. Blunt, No 9, Strawberry-street:—It is a green silk Umbrella, of the middle size, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory head.—Conceiving it to have been taken by some pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the same, any person or persons to whom the said Umbrella may be offered, are desired to stop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to justice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will evidently subject the possessor to detection; therefore, whoever apprehends the same and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Fenno's office, shall be handsomely rewarded. Oct. 3.—d3t

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux; and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. 6od4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of MR. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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Advertisement.

On the 20th of November next in Alexandria (being court day), will be exposed for sale one or more covering Jacks, and several young ones of different ages and sizes; all descended from Royal Gift (an imported Jack from Spain, upwards of 15 hands high) out of imported Jinnies from Malta, full 14 hands high.

The terms of sale (or if not sold, of letting them for one or more seasons to cover) will then be made known: the payments may be made easy to the purchaser, bond and security being given for the amount, with interest.

At the same time and place, sundry Horses and Mares will be offered for sale. The latter having been to the Jacks, are probably with foal.

JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.
Court-Vernon, 20th }
September, 1797. } 1aw4w

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chesnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.

Sept 13. dat2awtf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18. thtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. d1w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000 dollars,	
& cash		30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug. 29*

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—*

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.

July 27. dtf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 2aw1m

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE

YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedigns and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *T. Leblanc*, No. 256; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suffex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. &1m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t